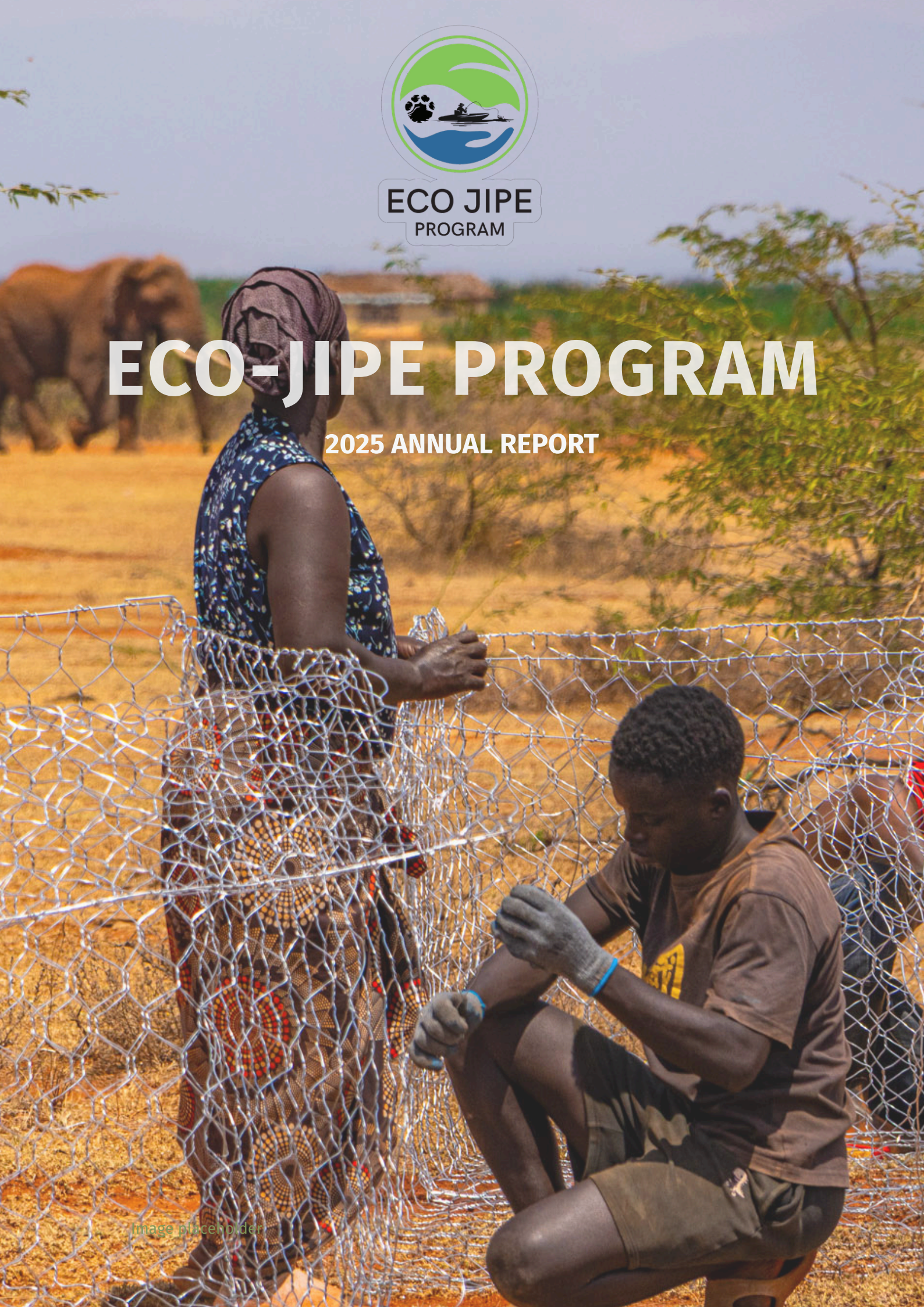
ECO JIPE
PROGRAM

ECO-JIPE PROGRAM

2025 ANNUAL REPORT



Contents

1. From the Founder
2. Executive summary
3. 2025 in numbers
4. Progress against targets
5. Human–elephant coexistence
6. Conservation education and youth
7. Sustainable fisheries and citizen science
8. Livelihoods, water and climate-smart agriculture
9. What changed
10. Marithia: one household, two extraction pressures
11. Community action
12. Financial overview
13. Partnerships and recognition
14. Challenges and lessons
15. 2026 outlook
16. Governance, safeguarding and contact
17. Monitoring, evaluation and evidence not



Fluke, one of Lake Jipe's resident bulls, feeding on *Prosopis juliflora* beside the Kachero fish landing site.

Mark Hayward

From the Founder

There is a photograph in this report of Fluke, one of our resident bulls, feeding on *Prosopis juliflora* beside a toilet at the Kachero fish landing site. He is eating an invasive shrub, a short distance from where women sort the morning's catch, and nobody is running. That picture is the closest thing I have to a summary of this work. We do not work in a wilderness. We work in a place where people and elephants are pressed up against each other every day, and where the question is never whether they will meet but what happens when they do.

By the end of 2025 we could name 27 bulls. Not count, name. Ear shape, tusk shape, a notch in the right ear, a pale patch of skin. It took 5,274 observations to get there, and almost every one of them was unremarkable on its own: an animal, a time, a place. The value only appears once you have enough of them to say where a particular bull is likely to be at dusk, and to tell a parent at Jipe School whether the path home is clear. That is what the watchtower at the school is for. Students climb it before they leave in the evening and look at the ground they are about to walk across. It cost very little. It removed a daily gamble.

We also did not do something we said we would do. We bought 120 beehives for elephant fences and they sat. The six of us who build shade houses and sink wells are the same six who train farmers and collect monitoring data, and when construction ran long in the second half of the year, the fences waited. They are going up now in Mkocheni and Kachero. I would rather write that here than have you find it in a table.

What I keep returning to is Marithia. She burned charcoal and processed fish at Mkwajuni because those were the options. She stopped doing both, not because anyone asked her to, but because a shade-house garden paid better and paid through the dry months. Four more farmers in Kachero followed her. That is the whole theory of this organisation, and it happened in one household before it happened anywhere else.

None of this was done by me. James Masandi sank the wells. Joshua Waithaka built the shade houses. Mbeva hosted the beekeeping and the sesame trials. Yen Parico, Cynthia Kanana Kariuki, Dennis Munywoki Mulinge, Alphonse Maira and Shikanda Elvis Ogot did the rest, in a year when there were not enough of us for the work we had taken on.

We spent 23,395 dollars doing all of this and ended the year 188 dollars down.
Twenty-seven bulls use this shoreline. We know most of them by name now. That is where we begin 2026.

Zacharia Mutinda Muteti
Founder & Executive Director,

Executive summary

What changed at Lake Jipe in 2025

For much of the last decade, living beside elephants at Lake Jipe has meant living with uncertainty. Communities often had limited information about which elephants were using the shoreline and farmland, where they were moving, and when encounters were most likely. In 2025, Eco-Jipe Program focused on turning that uncertainty into usable local information, while strengthening water access, livelihoods, conservation education and fisheries knowledge.

Across 5,274 field observations, Eco-Jipe individually identified 27 resident bulls and repeatedly observed three mixed herds. Continued observation is beginning to establish individual movement patterns that can support early-warning practice and community planning. We do not present identification as an end in itself; its value is in helping people make better decisions around elephant presence.

The economic shift was visible at household level. In Mkwajuni, Marithia moved from charcoal burning and fish processing to a shade-house garden and reports earning approximately USD 30 a week from produce. She has also helped four other farmers start gardens. A shallow-water system in Kachero now serves approximately 100 people and has reduced the need for households to walk about five kilometres to Lake Jipe for water.

Education produced one of the year's clearest measurable results. At Jipe School, learners managed practical agriculture activities, including school gardens that produced 779 kg of food and 28 student-led agriculture projects. Agriculture was the school's top-performing subject in the 2025 Junior Secondary national examination. We cannot attribute that examination result to the gardens alone; we report the result as an observed outcome that coincided with the practical agriculture model.

Progress was uneven. The eight planned beehive fences were not installed in 2025: 120 hives were procured, but installation moved into 2026. The youth fishing-effort target of 12,000 kg had reached 350 kg at the October 2025 assessment. These shortfalls are part of the evidence base for 2026: the same field team was carrying construction, training and monitoring responsibilities, creating a clear capacity constraint.

2025 in numbers

What we delivered

Activity	2025 result
Elephant observations recorded	5,274
Resident bulls individually identified	27
Mixed herds repeatedly observed	3
Learners reached through conservation education	248
Students supported through scholarships	3
Girls reached through health and empowerment work	100+ across Jipe, Orkung'u and Mata
Food produced in school gardens	779 kg, 379 kg watermelon; 400 kg vegetables
Student-led agriculture projects	28
Farmers trained in beekeeping and permaculture	48 (position at October 2025 assessment)
Beehives in production	50 across 3 apiaries
Shallow wells established	8, through combined EJP and community contribution
Permaculture gardens established	4
Citizen scientists trained in fisheries data	5 women and youth
Plastic waste removed from Lake Jipe shoreline	346 kg

What changed

Outcome	Evidence
Agriculture became the top-performing subject at Jipe School	2025 KJSEA national examination results
Approximately 100 people in Kachero gained year-round water	One shallow-water system; walking distance to the lake reduced by about 5 km
A household moved away from charcoal and fish processing	Marithia, Kachero, approximately USD 30/week from garden produce; four further farmers started
Use of Typha domingensis for construction declined	Fisheries assessment across three landing sites; observed shift toward corrugated iron
Learners can assess elephant presence before leaving school	Watchtower constructed at Jipe School
Elephant monitoring became more individualised	27 resident bulls individually identified from 5,274 observations



Progress against targets

Eco-Jipe set formal targets for 2025 under the BeVisioneers Mercedes-Benz Fellowship. The table below reports the position recorded in the October 2025 midway assessment. It is therefore a progress snapshot, not a December year-end measurement.

Target	Goal	October 2025 position	Status
Farmers trained in permaculture and beekeeping	80	48	Behind
Permaculture gardens with drip irrigation and a well	4	3 (4 by year-end)	Near
Farming families with household income up 25%	12	10	Near
Beehive fences installed for non-lethal deterrence	8	0	Not started in 2025
Reduction in youth fishing effort	12,000 kg	350 kg	Substantially behind

What the shortfalls tell us

Beehive fences. The 120 hives required were procured, but fabrication and installation ran into 2026. The delay reflects sequencing and field capacity: shade-house construction and well-sinking occupied the field team during the second half of the year, and the same crew was required for fence installation. Installation is continuing in 2026 across Mkocheni and Kachero.

Fishing effort. The target assumed ten young fishers would each reduce fishing by four days per month. In practice, effort reduction depends on an alternative income source becoming productive. Gardens established late in the year could not immediately replace fishing income. Eco-Jipe will therefore treat livelihood substitution as a two-season process and use a more seasonally realistic target in 2026.

Farmer training. Forty-eight of the 80 targeted farmers were reached by the October assessment. Training was constrained by the same field-team capacity bottleneck that affected fence installation.

The common cause behind several shortfalls was a single field team handling construction, training and monitoring in overlapping periods. This is a capacity problem with a practical solution: additional field capacity and clearer separation of construction, training and monitoring responsibilities.

HUMAN–ELEPHANT COEXISTENCE



Mark Hayward

Human–elephant coexistence

Knowing the animals

Eco-Jipe recorded 5,274 elephant observations across the Lake Jipe landscape in 2025. From these observations, 27 resident bulls were individually identified, alongside three mixed herds that were repeatedly observed. Continued observations are beginning to establish movement patterns between the lakeshore, Prosopis juliflora thickets and farmland edges.

Individual identification changes the quality of information available to communities. Rather than treating every elephant encounter as an unknown event, monitoring can begin to show which animals use which areas and when. Eco-Jipe is using this information to support early-warning practice, including decisions about routes, timing, livestock movement and children travelling home from school.

The Jipe School watchtower

Learners at Jipe School were leaving at the end of the day without a reliable way to check whether elephants were on nearby paths. A watchtower was constructed on the school grounds, allowing students and staff to scan the surrounding area before setting out. It is a simple intervention, but it turns local observation into a practical safety measure.

From deterrence to coexistence

Eco-Jipe's approach combines behaviour awareness, early-warning practice and landscape-level monitoring. Deterrence can reduce immediate risk, but lasting coexistence requires information and alternatives that allow people to plan around elephant movement rather than respond only after conflict occurs.

What is getting harder

Elephant paths are not static. Changes in land ownership, fencing and cultivation can redirect elephant movement. A corridor mapped early in the year may not be the corridor in use later. This is why monitoring needs to continue rather than operate as a one-off baseline exercise.

From deterrence to coexistence

Eco-Jipe's approach combines behaviour awareness, early-warning practice and landscape-level monitoring. Deterrence can reduce immediate risk, but lasting coexistence requires information and alternatives that allow people to plan around elephant movement rather than respond only after conflict occurs.

What is getting harder

Elephant paths are not static. Changes in land ownership, fencing and cultivation can redirect elephant movement. A corridor mapped early in the year may not be the corridor in use later. This is why monitoring needs to continue rather than operate as a one-off baseline exercise.



Dennis Mutuku

The Jipe School watchtower

Learners at Jipe School were leaving at the end of the day without a reliable way to check whether elephants were on nearby paths. A watchtower was constructed on the school grounds, allowing students and staff to scan the surrounding area before setting out. It is a simple intervention, but it turns local observation into a practical safety measure.



Dennis Mutuku

Conservation education and youth

Eco-Jipe reached 248 learners through continuous conservation education between February and September 2025.

Practical agriculture at Jipe School

At Jipe School, learners planted, irrigated, harvested and ate what they grew. The school gardens produced 379 kg of watermelon and 400 kg of vegetables during the year, while 28 student-led agriculture projects ran alongside the main plots.

In the 2025 Junior Secondary national examination, Agriculture was the school's top-performing subject. We cannot establish from the available evidence that the gardens caused this result. What we can report is that the result coincided with a model in which a practical subject was taught through practical work that learners managed themselves. The examination result is therefore reported as an observed outcome, not as a causal claim.

Empower the Girl Child

In partnership with the AJ Paddrive Initiative, Eco-Jipe extended the Empower the Girl Child programme to Jipe, Orkung'u and Mata schools, reaching more than 100 girls with hygiene education, menstrual health awareness, and confidence and wellbeing support.

Scholarships

Three students facing financial barriers were supported through Eco-Jipe's scholarship programme, helping them remain in school during the year.



Sustainable fisheries and citizen science

Lake Jipe is a transboundary ecosystem shared between Kenya and Tanzania, supporting biodiversity and the livelihoods of communities along its shore. In 2025, Eco-Jipe trained five local women and youth in fisheries data collection and completed catch assessments at three landing sites.

Indicative catch estimates from the 2025 assessment

Landing site	Observed daily catch (kg)	Indicative weekly (5 days)	Indicative monthly
Kachero	900	4,500	18,000
Mkwajuni	720	3,600	14,400
Mwaliko	540	2,700	10,800

These figures are extrapolated from daily catch observations and are indicative only. They assume constant effort and do not account for seasonal variation, weather, changes in fishing pressure, or differences in fishing activity across the year. They should not be interpreted as measured annual lake production. Eco-Jipe plans a full-season assessment in 2026.



Effort and community structure



Site	Boats	Fishermen	Women in fish processing
Kachero	70	88	28
Mkwajuni	44	76	32
Mwaliko	26	54	16
Other sites	10	32	24

What the data showed

Use of Typha domingensis for construction was observed to have declined as households shifted toward corrugated iron sheets. This may reduce harvesting pressure on the lake's fringing wetland, which provides fish nursery habitat and elephant forage.

A second shift was less welcome. Fishers were moving from traditional wooden baskets toward wire-mesh gear, which can retain smaller fish and may undermine stock recovery. Eco-Jipe raised the issue with Beach Management Units and community elders during the assessment. The organisation will track how local regulation and community practice respond in 2026.

The value of the 2025 baseline is not only the figures. Five people from the communities now have the skills to repeat the data-collection process, making a longer-term local monitoring system possible.

Livelihoods, water and climate-smart agriculture

Water

Eight shallow wells were established across the project villages during 2025 through a combination of Eco-Jipe support and community contribution, including local labour and additional work. Project records document five wells through the BeVisioneers programme tracker, while Eco-Jipe payment records support three additional well-related works. Solar-powered pumping and drip irrigation were used at project sites to support domestic water access and dry-season food production.

The Kachero system is the clearest documented case. It serves approximately 100 people. Before the system was available, households walked up to five kilometres to Lake Jipe for water, often at dawn or dusk. The new supply reduced the need for that journey and supported irrigation for household food production.



Mark Hayward

Livelihoods, water and climate-smart agriculture

Gardens

Four permaculture gardens were established, with five families producing food through shade-house systems. The shade houses were installed under contract and fitted with irrigation kits. The plots are designed for intensive production with lower land and water demand, particularly during dry periods.



Beekeeping

Beekeeping expanded to 50 hives across three apiaries, benefiting more than 60 community members, 50 women, six youth and four men. Hives generate income, support pollination around gardens and can function as a non-lethal elephant deterrent when positioned along farm boundaries.

A further 120 hives were procured during 2025 for beehive-fence construction. The fences were not installed within the 2025 reporting year; installation is continuing in 2026 across Mkocheni and Kachero.

Crops elephants do not eat

Eco-Jipe introduced sesame as a first non-palatable crop, engaging 24 farmers. Artisem Limited supported the value chain so participating farmers had a route to market. The intended coexistence logic is to increase livelihood value from crops that are less attractive to elephants, reducing the need for night guarding where the approach works.

Technology in the field

In partnership with Geotto Ltd, soil-moisture and temperature sensors were installed at project sites to provide information on crop conditions and irrigation needs. Elephant monitoring data is managed in EarthRanger, helping convert individual observations into a usable picture of movement over time.

What changed

Area	Before 2025	Evidence from 2025
Human–elephant coexistence	High uncertainty around elephant presence and movement	27 resident bulls individually identified from 5,274 observations; watchtower at Jipe School; monitoring used for early-warning practice
Water access and safety	Some households walking up to 5 km to Lake Jipe for water	Eight shallow wells established through EJP/community contribution; Kachero system serving approximately 100 people
Livelihoods and food security	Heavy reliance on charcoal production and fish processing for some households	Five families producing through shade-house systems; 48 farmers trained; 24 farmers engaged in sesame; Marithia reports approximately USD 30/week from garden produce
Education and youth	Limited practical exposure to agriculture and conservation	248 learners engaged; 28 student-led agriculture projects; school gardens produced 779 kg of food; Agriculture top-performing subject in 2025 KJSEA
Fisheries knowledge	Limited locally generated baseline data	Five citizen scientists trained; catch assessment completed at three landing sites

Evidence note: the "before" column describes the conditions or constraints addressed by the 2025 programme, while the evidence column reports documented activities or observed changes. Not every relationship should be read as a proven causal effect.

Marithia: one household, two extraction pressures

Before 2025, Marithia in Kachero burned charcoal and processed fish. Both activities were difficult and provided income that she described as unreliable.

> *"Before, I depended on charcoal burning and fish processing to survive. It was hard work, and the income was not reliable."*

She was among the first participants to take up a shade-house garden. She now reports earning approximately USD 30 a week from produce, including through dry periods because the plot is irrigated rather than dependent only on rainfall.

Four more farmers in Kachero have started gardens with her help. Marithia also reports that she has stopped cutting charcoal and stopped processing fish. This is one household-level example of the substitution Eco-Jipe is trying to achieve: a livelihood that can reduce pressure on both forest resources and the lake.



Community action

World Fisheries Day clean-up

On 21 November 2025, Eco-Jipe mobilised 60 community members, including 48 learners from Jipe School and peers from the Mlima Local Hub, for a shoreline clean-up marking World Fisheries Day. The group collected 346 kg of plastic waste from the Lake Jipe shoreline.

The activity linked environmental stewardship with practical participation: community members removed waste from an ecosystem on which local households depend, while learners took part directly in caring for the shoreline.

Emergency support at Mkocheni

More than 20 families at Mkocheni were displaced during the year and were living under a single tent structure. Eco-Jipe mobilised resources for temporary shelter to improve conditions while a longer-term solution is sought.

This response was outside Eco-Jipe's conservation mandate and is reported separately for what it was: a community the organisation works with needed immediate help, and Eco-Jipe was able to contribute. The need for durable housing remains unmet.

Conservation storytelling

A photograph by Eco-Jipe of children at Jipe School alongside elephants won the People's Favourite award in the 2025 Elephant Crisis Fund photo competition. The USD 300 prize partly funded a Canon R7 camera, which is now used to document wildlife monitoring and community work.



Financial overview

Eco-Jipe Program's 2025 accounts were prepared on a receipts-and-payments basis. [CONFIRM before publication: the FY2025 Receipts & Payments Statement carries signature blocks dated 10, 12 and 14 February 2026, but also a standing note that it becomes Board-approved only once reviewed and signed at an actual Board meeting. If that meeting has taken place, restore the words "and approved by the Board of Directors in February 2026" here. If it has not, leave this sentence as it stands and remove the word "approved" from the reference below.] The figures below are drawn from the FY2025 Receipts & Payments Statement and reconciled against Eco-Jipe Program's KCB accounts. The income table reports cash received through Eco-Jipe accounts during FY2025; it does not include fellowship funds paid directly to the founder outside the organisation's bank accounts.

Income received through Eco-Jipe accounts, FY2025

Source	USD	Share
WILD Foundation / CoalitionWILD, payments received	12,418.00	53.50%
Elephant Crisis Fund, via Wildlife Conservation Network	9,943.50	42.90%
Founder and other contributions	846	3.60%
Total cash income	23,207.50	100.00%

Shares are rounded to one decimal place. The bank statements establish the USD 12,418 received from WILD Foundation during FY2025. The annual report therefore uses the cash-received figure rather than an awarded or committed amount. Precise classification of individual WILD payments should follow the underlying agreements and correspondence; the bank records alone establish the amounts and dates received.

Expenditure, FY2025

Category	USD	Share
Field and programme disbursements	13,689.20	58.50%
Contractor and project payments	3,809.60	16.30%
Founder expense reimbursements	3,625.59	15.50%
Vehicle and transport hire	1,504.00	6.40%
Staff welfare support	512.1	2.20%
Bank and transaction charges	255.12	1.10%
Total expenditure	23,395.61	100.00%

Net deficit for the year: USD 188.11.

Fellowship-supported resources administered outside EJP accounts

The Founder & Executive Director held a BeVisioneers: A Mercedes-Benz Fellowship during 2025. The fellowship was awarded to the individual fellow and administered by The DO School Fellowships gGmbH, with the fellowship funds paid directly to the founder rather than through Eco-Jipe Program's bank accounts. The fellowship award was EUR 20,000, disbursed in two tranches during 2025.

Because these funds did not pass through Eco-Jipe's bank accounts, they are not included in the USD 23,207.50 organisational cash-income total above. The fellowship-supported work was implemented under Eco-Jipe's programme activities by the founder and included shade-house gardens, shallow wells and irrigation, and beehive-fence preparation. The report should retain the fellowship award documentation and expense/impact tracker as supporting evidence for this disclosure.

Financial integrity and next steps

Eco-Jipe operates on a lean model with two organisational bank accounts and no salaried executive. The founder reimburses eligible programme costs rather than drawing a salary. The 2025 reconciliation identified a record-keeping weakness: some field payments could not be confidently attributed to a programme from the bank narrative alone. From 2026, every disbursement will carry a written purpose or programme reference at the point of payment. Building an operating reserve is also a 2026 priority.



Partnerships and recognition

Eco-Jipe is a small organisation working in a landscape that requires government, community, technical and institutional relationships. The list below distinguishes the main organisations and groups involved in the 2025 work.

Government and community institutions

· Kenya Wildlife Service, human–wildlife coexistence and field coordination
· Kenya Forest Service, restoration and tree planting
· Beach Management Units, fisheries management and community-led data collection
· Jipe, Orkung'u and Mata schools, conservation education and school gardens

Conservation and technical relationships

· Save the Elephants, beekeeping training and coexistence support
· Nature Kenya / Samaki Working Group, fisheries knowledge and ecosystem stewardship
· National Museums of Kenya, research collaboration

Funding and institutional relationships

· WILD Foundation / CoalitionWILD, payments, professional engagement and capacity development during 2025, subject to underlying agreement classification
· Elephant Crisis Fund, coexistence programme funding
· BeVisioneers: A Mercedes-Benz Fellowship, fellowship funding and leadership development by the DO School

Private-sector and community relationships

· Geotto Ltd, IoT soil-moisture and temperature monitoring for climate-smart agriculture
· Barn View, beehives and organic agricultural inputs
· Artisem Limited, sesame value chain support
· AJ Paddrive Initiative, girl-child empowerment, hygiene and wellbeing
· Jeremiah Kibanga and farmer and fisher groups in Kachero, Mkwajuni, Mwaliko and Mkocheni

Recognition

· Shortlisted for the Warriors for Good Awards 2026, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management
· Scored 86.67 out of 100 in an independent evaluation
· Winner, People's Favourite award, 2025 Elephant Crisis Fund photo competition

Challenges and lessons

What made 2025 hard

- One field team, multiple jobs. The same crew handled shade-house construction, well-sinking, training and monitoring. When construction ran long, training and beehive-fence installation slipped.
- Elephant paths keep moving. Changes in land ownership, fencing and cultivation can redirect elephant movement, making monitoring a continuous requirement.
- Rainfall was erratic. Crop cycles and water availability were affected, strengthening the case for irrigation and water storage.
- A gear shift created a new fisheries risk. Movement toward wire-mesh baskets may increase retention of smaller fish and requires stronger local regulation and monitoring.

What we learned

- Livelihood substitution takes time. A garden established late in the year cannot immediately replace fishing income; two agricultural seasons provide a more realistic horizon.
- Simple structures can have practical value. The watchtower and planned beehive fences are designed around everyday risk rather than technology for its own sake.
- Data changes behaviour when local people can collect and use it. The fisheries baseline matters because five community members can repeat the process.
- Write the reference on the payment. Programme-level attribution becomes difficult when a bank transaction contains only a phone number or generic narrative. From 2026, every field disbursement will carry a written purpose or programme reference.

2026 outlook

2026 is about finishing what 2025 started and removing the capacity constraint that limited delivery.

Priorities

1. Install the beehive fences. The 120 hives procured in 2025 are available for the planned eight fences across Mkocheni and Kachero. Reporting will focus on installed fences and crop-raiding incidents on protected farms, rather than hives purchased alone.
2. Separate construction from training. Additional field capacity is the first operational priority so construction, training and monitoring can run without competing for the same staff time.
3. Expand water and gardens. Build on the established wells and gardens, improve irrigation efficiency and add further climate-smart production sites where feasible.
4. Strengthen fisheries co-management. Work with Beach Management Units on wire-mesh gear and complete a full-season catch assessment to replace the 2025 indicative estimates with measured seasonal data.
5. Deepen conservation education. Extend the school-garden model to more institutions and track whether the observed Agriculture examination result is repeated elsewhere.
6. Improve organisational records. Use programme references on every field payment and establish an operating reserve.

What we are asking for

Eco-Jipe seeks support for field-team capacity, water and agricultural infrastructure, monitoring and research, and youth- and women-led initiatives. The specific constraint we most need to solve is staffing: one team cannot build, train and monitor in the same periods without something slipping.

Where this is going

A Lake Jipe landscape where elephant movement is understood well enough for communities to plan around it; where households have viable alternatives to charcoal and unsustainable fishing; where children learn conservation through practical experience; and where local people are able to generate and use the data that guides management.

Governance, safeguarding and contact

Governance

Eco-Jipe Program is registered in Kenya as a Non-Governmental Organisation under section 10 of the Non-Governmental Organisations Co-ordination Act, registration number NGO-2DF7W2, certified by the Non-Governmental Organisations Co-ordination Board/Public Benefits Organisations Act on 16 May 2024.

The organisation is governed by a Board of Directors. Day-to-day management is led by the Founder & Executive Director, supported by a six-person core team.

Registered name: Eco-Jipe Program.
Legal form: Non-Governmental Organisation registered under section 10 of the Non-Governmental Organisations Co-ordination Act (Form 5).
Registration number: NGO-2DF7W2. Date of registration: 16 May 2024.

Safeguarding

Eco-Jipe Program works with children in schools and with girls and young women through health and empowerment activities. The organisation is committed to staff conduct, reporting of concerns, and protection of participants' dignity and privacy. Available on request.

Contact
Eco-Jipe Program
P.O. Box 07, Taveta, Taita Taveta County, 80302, Kenya
info@ecojipeprogram.org
+254 748 861 721
ecojipeprogram.org



Zak Muteti